Philosophy

Kratos Protocol is a next-generation blockchain protocol that is based on the principles of decentralization and concentration reduction, and the approach to the usual rules of economic and social relations.

The core of Kratos Protocol is:

- distributed storage and use of keys,
- cross-protocol integration without the use of secondary tokenization,
- two-stage consensus PoW + PoS,
- built-in scalability support,
- accounting system by accrual basis (accounting of assets and liabilities) and an advanced transaction model,
- a set of algorithms for stabilizing (smoothing the cost) of the main token.

Kratos is the embodiment of the idea of creating a multidimensional blockchain protocol that takes into account a set of parameters and functions to meet the requirements of a real economy.
The technologies laid out in the protocol open up great opportunities in a wide range of practical applications.

Key Features

Distributed storage and use of keys, as well as support for role and hierarchical models, lead to a new level of security and flexibility of use.

Cross-platform adapters solve the problem of integration with such common cryptocurrencies as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin, Dash, ZCash & etc. At the same time, there is no secondary tokenization and users continue to work with the original assets. Distributed storage and use of keys allows realizing a real distributed cryptocurrency gateway.

Hybrid POS+PoW consensus is the technological basis for a two-tier network model. Mini Nodes form their network segments and work on high-speed validation and confirmation of transactions, and Master Nodes conduct re-checking and final packaging of transactions into blocks and support of all network segments.

The model allows to reduce the concentration of the network and increase the motivation not only to participate in validation and mining, but also to maintain the stability of the network by its distribution. The distribution of the reward for the block is carried out by a set of parameters, which increases the motivation of all network participants.

The implementation of the classical accrual accounting system solves several problems simultaneously:

- Compatibility with business requirements
- Predictability and stability of calculations
- Approximation of the blocking protocol for use in the economy

There is no reference to the underlying asset. The presence of a distributed cryptocurrency gateway and exchanges form a database of cross-rates-a source of data for the mechanism of stabilization of the asset rate.

Stabilization complex components:

- Indirect motivation through a change in reward when approaching the boundaries of the corridor of cross-rates;
- Application of the accrual basis;
- Distributed stabilization fund, making transactions in the interests of stabilizing the exchange rate.

A distinctive feature of the stabilization methods used is the smoothing of the course volatility, but without refusal and denial of the usual market processes. This allows you to keep the calculated nature of the primary token.